

Claims 29, 35 and 53-60 have been rejected under 35 USC 112, first paragraph. The Examiner states:

It appears that the original specification does not have support for the limitations of "the flexible contact elements deflect away from the original shape when said flexible contacts contact the electronic components; the flexible contact elements substantially return to the original shape when the flexible contact elements are withdrawn from contacting the electronic component" as recited in claims 29 and 53-60.

Applicants respectfully disagree.

The present specification teaches at page 12, second, paragraph:

When the wire 130 is severed there is left on the surface 122 of pad 106 an angled flying lead 120 which is bonded to surface 122 at one end and the other end projects outwardly away from the surface. A ball can be formed on the end of the wire 130 which is not bonded to surface 122 using a laser or electrical discharge to melt the end of the wire. Techniques for this are described in copending U.S. patent application Ser. No. 07/963,346, filed Oct. 19, 1992, which is incorporated herein by reference above. (emphasis added)

Incorporated U.S. patent application Ser. No. 07/963,346 is now issued as US 5,371,654.

The present specification teaches at page 13, lines 4-5, from bottom: "the wires to flex under pressure so that the probe ends in contact with the pad will move to wipe over the pad so that good electrical contact is made therewith.." (emphasis added) Flexing is described in detail in US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference.

US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference teaches (emphasis added):

Col. 1, line 67- Col. 2, line 2:

"Another object of the present invention is to provide such a packaging structures with both horizontal electrical interconnections and compliant vertical electrical interconnections."

As shown below compliant means to deflect under a force and to substantially return to the original shape when the force is removed.

US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference teaches (emphasis added):

Col. 2, lines 3-6:

"A further object of the present invention is to provide such structures which can be assembled and disassembled into a plurality of subassemblies."

The purpose of being "assembled and disassembled" is for the structure to be reusable. To be reusable the elongated electrical conductors which under a force move away from the original position substantially return thereto when the force is removed.

US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference teaches (emphasis added):

Col. 2, lines 9-11:

"Yet another object of the present invention is to provide such structures which does not require rigid electrical interconnection between subassemblies."

The non-rigid property results from the compliance of the elongated electrical conductors.

US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference teaches (emphasis added):

Col. 6, lines 39-58:

"FIG. 6 shows substrate 94 and 96 pressed towards each other as indicated by arrows 98 and 100 with interposer 80 therebetween. The elastomer 82 acts as a spring to push the enlarged end contact surfaces 90 and 92 against mating contacts 104 and 106 on substrates 94 and 96 respectively. Surface 102 of substrate 94 has contact locations 104 which are typically metallized pad. Substrate 96 has contact locations 106 which are also typically metallized pads. When substrate 94 is pressed towards substrate 96 the ends 90 and 92 move laterally with respect to the contact surface because conductors 84 are at a nonorthogonal angle with respect thereto. This lateral movement results in a wiping action which breaks a surface oxide which is on the surface of the contact locations 104 and 106 and which is on the surface of the enlarged ends 90 and 92. The wiping action makes a good electrical contact between the enlarged surface 90 and 92 and the contact locations 104 and 106, respectively.

The wiping results from the compliance of the elongated electrical conductor moving away under a force from the original position to which it substantially returns when the force is removed. This is a result of the compliance of the elongated electrical conductor.

US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference teaches (emphasis added):

Col. 4, lines 47-54:

Substrate 8 is held in grooves in heat dissipation means 51 and 53 to ensure good thermal contact, mechanical support and compresses the

Interconnection means 49 between adjacent assemblies to provide electrical interconnection therebetween as described herein below.

The compressing is what provides the force which results in the compliant elongated electrical conductor deflecting away from the original position and the compliance is what results in the elongated electrical conductor substantially returning to the original position when the force is removed.

US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference teaches (emphasis added):

Col. 5, lines 3-11:

The structure of FIG. 1 is compressed from the top and bottom of the structure to compress the electrical interconnection means 46 between the adjacent assemblies pressing electrical contact locations 30 on substrate 8 in contact with electrical contact locations 50 on electrical interconnection means 49 and pressing electrical contact locations 54 on electrical interconnection means 49 in contact with electrical contact locations 18 on the surface of the thin film wiring layer 12.

The compressing is what provides the force which results in the compliant elongated electrical conductor deflecting away from the original position and the compliance is what results in the elongated electrical conductor substantially returning to the original position when the force is removed.

US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference teaches (emphasis added):

Col. 6, lines 4-6:

The electrical interconnection means 49 can be fabricated to be approximately 1 millimeter thick with 10 percent compliance.

The elongated electrical conductors are compliant, that is they move away from the original position upon application of a force and substantially returns to the original position when the force is removed.

US 5,371,654, which is incorporated by reference teaches (emphasis added):

Col. 6, lines 20-21:

"The connection is separable."

The purpose of separability is to reuse the connector. The connector is reusable only if the elongated electrical conductors move away and substantially return to the original position upon application and removal of a force.

The last sentence of the originally filed abstract reads:

"The ends of the plurality of conductors in the electrical interconnection means are fabricated so that upon compression between adjacent assemblies there is a wiping action between the conductor ends and contact locations on the adjacent assemblies to form a good electrical contact therewith."

The wiping action results from the elongated electrical conductor moving away from their original position upon application of a force which results from moving the elongated electrical conductor against a surface. Since the elongated electrical conductor is compliant it substantially returns to the original position when the force is removed such as when the connection is separated, for example, when the elongated electrical conductor is moved away from the surface.

The International Dictionary of Electronics (1956) at page 342 (See Attachment A) defines "Flexture" as "[a] term which is used to denote the curved or bent state of a

loaded beam ... In flexure, an elastic structural material undergoes or deflection sufficient to set up in its material stresses which will support the load." And at pages 274-275, Elasticity is defined as "[t]he property whereby a body, when deformed, automatically recovers its normal configuration as the deforming forces are removed."

Thus a elongated electrical conductors which flex under a force move away from an original position and substantially return to the original position when the force is removed.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary (1981) page 465 (See Attachment B) defines "compliance" to mean "3: the quality or state of yielding to bending under stress within the elastic limit," that is there is substantially no deformation.

Thus a elongated electrical conductors which flex under a force move away from an original position and substantially returns to the original position when the force is removed. When the compliant material is bent beyond the elastic limit it buckles, deforms or crumples.

In view of the remarks herein it is clear that Applicants teach:

"the flexible contact elements deflect away from the original shape when said flexible contacts contact the electronic components; the flexible contact elements substantially return to the original shape when the flexible contact elements are withdrawn from contacting the electronic component" as recited in claims 29 and 53-60."

In view of the remarks herein withdrawal of the rejection of claims 29, and 53-60 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, is respectfully requested.

Claims 42-52 have been rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph. Applicants respectfully disagree and request withdrawal thereof.

Applicants repeat their comments from the prior response. The Examiner has not shown why these comments do not overcome this rejection. As to claim 42 a "socket" is shown in Fig. 2 and described at page 8, line 2, as element 66. As to claim 45 there is no recitation "is interrelated and associated with the first substrate". As to claim 49 the recitation "means within said first substrate" is supported by the specification as follows. The specification at page 7, lines 14-17 state that "Space transformer 54 is a multilevel metal/ceramic substrate, a multilevel metal/polymer substrate or a printed circuit board which are typically used as packaging substrate for integrated circuit chips" which a person of skill in the art knows contain means therein "for connecting terminals to contacts". Moreover US 5,371,654 incorporated by reference (See above) shows in Fig. 1 substrate 8 with electrical conductors 20 therein. The "language plurality of first substrates", is supported as follows. Figs. 1 and 4 of US Patent 5,371,654 (incorporated by reference at page 8 lines 18-20 of the specification) teaches a plurality of first substrates 49 mounted on second substrate 8. (See Attachment C) Fig. 2 of the present application shows first substrate 60 mounted into second substrate 68. Each substrate 49 of Fig. 4 of US 5,371,654 can be substrate 60 of Fig. 2 of the present application. As to claim 51 the second substrate corresponds to 49 of Figs. 1 and 4 of US Patent 5,371,654 and the first substrate corresponds to 8 of Figs. 1 and 4 thereof. In regards to claim 52 the Examiner states "it is not clear what a plurality of said second substrates represent". Figs. 1 and 4 of US Patent 5,371,654 clearly shows a plurality of second substrates 49 mounted onto first substrate 8. Fig. 3 of the present application shows first substrate 68 and second substrate 60. Moreover, Fig. 3 of the present application shows an example of an embodiment where substrate 54 is electrically coupled to substrate 68 by pins 64 and socket 66. A plurality of substrates are shown in US Patent 5,376,654 as 49 for providing electrical coupling to other electronic structures. Thus, a plurality of substrates 60 shown in Fig. 5 of the present application can be interconnected by a substrate 68.

Claims 30-51 have been rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by Bove et al. (US 4,078,599). Applicants repeat their comments from the prior response. Applicants

respectfully disagree and request withdrawal thereof. Bove et al. teaches buckling which is stressing a beam beyond the elastic limit. This is not flexure or compliance. Bove et al. teaches wires 16 that are straight and perpendicular to substrate 14. (See Fig. 2 of Bove et al.). This, configuration results in the wires 16 being compressed when the wires 16 are pressed against a device under test. Since the wire is straight and perpendicular, the end of the wire that is pressed against the device under test remains fixed in position and the wire buckles. A buckling beam test probe assembly is shown in US 5,367,254. (See Attachment D) In US 5,367,254 when end 12 of wire 6 is pressed against a pad 3 on substrate 4 the straight wire 6 becomes buckled wire 5 and end 12 of wires 6 is in the same position relative to the pad 3. Thus, there is no wiping of the surface of pad 3. Since the wire 6 buckles to become wire 5 when the end 12 is removed from contact with pad 3, the wire 5 remains buckled and does not return to the original shape and position of wire 6. Moreover, present claim 37 clearly recites that "the flexible elements are shaped wires." There is clearly no such teaching in Bove et al. Moreover, claim 38 recites "The electronic device is a printed circuit board" for which there is no teaching in Bove et al. Moreover, claim 34 recites "The electronic device is a packaging substrate" for which there is no teaching in Bove et al. Moreover, claim 37 recites "the flexible elements further include a protuberance at an end thereof" for which there is no teaching in Bove et al. Claims 30-51 recite a flexible conductor or similar recitation for which there is no teaching or suggestion in Bove et al.

The Examiner refers to element 19 of Bove as being flexible element. Applicants respectfully disagree for the reasons given in the prior response repeated below, to which the Examiner did not respond. Bove et al. provides no description of "probes 19" other than to call "19" a probe. At Col. 5, lines 10-21, Bove et al. states "[t]he assembly of probes maybe similar to, or patterned after the probe assembly disclosed ... in ... Bove US Patent No. 3,806,801.", which is entitled "Probe Contactor Having Buckling Beam Probes". The American Heritage Dictionary, Second College Edition, defines buckle to mean "to cause to bend, warp or crumple". US Patent 5,367,254 shows a picture of a buckled beam. See the copy of this patent enclosed with the prior response

and the figure therefrom in Attachment D which shows a buckled beam 5 in the figure thereof. In contradistinction, all of Applicants' claims recite flexible conductor or similar recitation. Bove et al. '599 teaches away from all of Applicants' claims since it teaches "buckling beams which warp or crumple". A crumpled beam cannot flex within the scientific meaning of the term described above. Fig. 8 of US Patent 3,806,801 (referred to by Bove et al.) shows graphically the relationship of force and deflection of an axially loaded probe as taught in Bove et al. '599. The buckling of this probe is described at Col. 1, lines 54-64 and Col. 6, lines 10-35 of US 3,806,801, in particular, Col. 6, lines 27-30 teaches, "The wire 16 of the probe 15 is designed in accordance with formula ... where F is an axial load on the end of the wire 16 which will cause buckling of the wire 16." It is thus clear that Bove et al. US Patent 4,038,599 does not teach or suggest a flexing conductor, but in fact teaches away since it teaches a buckled conductor.

The only comment that the Examiner has made to these remarks at page 4 of the office action is "it appears that the probes of Bove et al are flexible conductors since everything has a degree of flexibility. Therefore, Bove et al meet the limitations of the instant claims." Applicants respectfully disagree. Bove et al. teaches a deformed beam. Bove et al. does not teach a flexible elongated conductor as recited in Applicants' claims.

In view of the remarks herein withdrawal of the rejection of claims 30-51 under 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by Bové et al. is respectfully requested.

In view of the changes to the claims and the remarks herein, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the above-identified application. If the Examiner wishes to discuss the application further, or if additional information would be required, the undersigned will cooperate fully to assist in the prosecution of this application.

Please charge any fee necessary to enter this paper and any previous paper to deposit account 09-0468.

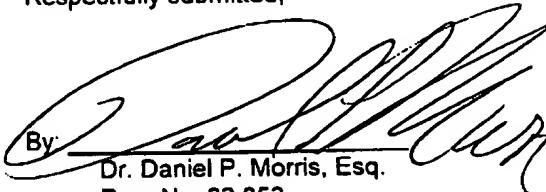
If the above-identified Examiner's Action is a final Action, and if the above-identified application will be abandoned without further action by applicants, applicants file a Notice of Appeal to the Board of Appeals and Interferences appealing the final rejection of the claims in the above-identified Examiner's Action. Please charge deposit account 09-0468 any fee necessary to enter such Notice of Appeal.

In the event that this amendment does not result in allowance of all such claims, the undersigned attorney respectfully requests a telephone interview at the Examiner's earliest convenience.

MPEP 713.01 states in part as follows:

Where the response to a first complete action includes a request for an interview or a telephone consultation to be initiated by the examiner, ... the examiner, as soon as he or she has considered the effect of the response, should grant such request if it appears that the interview or consultation would result in expediting the case to a final action.

Respectfully submitted,


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ATTACHMENT A

Serial No.: 09/382,834

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SN 09/382,834

Flashback Voltage — Floating Body, Unstable Equilibrium of

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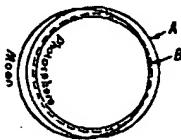
cathode thought to be due to irregularities in the cathode surface.

FLASHBACK VOLTAGE. The peak inverse voltage at which ionization occurs in a gas-tube.

FLASH POINT. The lowest temperature at which a substance will decompose to an inflammable gaseous mixture, demonstrable through its explosive quality.

FLASHMETER. A device for studying the time-intensity distribution of flashes of light.

FLASH SPECTRUM. At the instant of second or third contact during a total solar eclipse the edge of the moon is tangent to the photosphere of the sun as shown in the figure.



With the photosphere (*B*) covered, the highly heated atmosphere of the sun, known as the reversing layer and the chromosphere (*A*), flashes into view. With the photosphere covered the continuous spectrum of the sun is cut off and the bright-line spectrum radiated by the atmosphere may be observed.

FLAT SPACE-TIME. Space-time for which the Riemann-Christoffel tensor vanishes. The metric can then always be chosen thus

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \delta_{\mu\nu}, \text{ if } x_4 = \text{ict.}$$

F LBF S SYSTEM OF UNITS. Any system of units based on the choice of the foot, the pound force and the second as fundamental quantities. (See Introduction.)

FLEMING VALVE. An early thermionic diode used as a detector.

FLETCHER-MUNSON CONTOURS. Equal loudness curves for pure tones (see tone, simple), plotted as contours on a sound pressure-sound frequency graph.

FLEXION-POINT EMISSION CURRENT. That value of current on the diode characteristic for which the second derivative of the current with respect to the voltage has its maximum negative value. This current corresponds to the upper flexion point of the di-

ode characteristic, and is an approximate measure of the temperature-limited emission current.

FLEXURAL WAVE. See wave, flexural.

FLEXURE. A term which is used to denote the curved or bent state of a loaded beam. A horizontally located beam, transversely loaded with vertically directed load, offers an example of load-carrying ability derived through flexure. In flexure, an elastic structural material undergoes a deflection sufficient to set up in its material stresses which will support the load. Deflection under load is an essential and necessary part of the process of load carrying by a beam, for until the deflection has occurred, there are set up in the beam no resisting forces. Thus if an unloaded beam is perfectly straight and horizontal, it must assume a slightly curved position if any external load is supported by it. The only way in which a loaded beam could be straight would be to have had an initial deflection in a direction opposite to the loading.

FLICKER. The sensation produced by a fluctuation in brightness at a rate comparable to the reciprocal of the period of persistence of vision.

FLICKER EFFECT. Minute variations in the cathode current of thermionic vacuum tubes which may be caused by random changes in cathode activity or positive ion emission.

FLICKER PHOTOMETER HEAD. A bench photometer head in which, by means of a rotating sector-disk, the two illuminations to be compared are presented to the observer in rapid alternation (but not too rapid), any difference between them being detected as a noticeable flicker. This type of photometer is especially useful when the sources are not of exactly the same color.

FLIP-FLOP CIRCUIT. (1) An Eccles-Jordan circuit or bistable multivibrator. (2) The use of this term in color television, for color-phase alternation, should be avoided.

FLOATING BODY, STABLE EQUILIBRIUM OF. See stable equilibrium of floating body.

FLOATING BODY, UNSTABLE EQUILIBRIUM OF. See unstable equilibrium of floating body.

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Electralloy — Electric Constant

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forces are removed. Each of its several types is probably due to the action of intermolecular forces which are in equilibrium only for certain configurations.

Deformation or, more briefly, strain is of various kinds; in each case its measure is a certain abstract ratio. For example, the elongation of a rod under tension is expressed as the ratio of the increase in length to the unstretched length. Linear compression is the reverse of elongation. They are both accompanied by a fractional change in diameter, the ratio of which to the elongation is called the Poisson ratio. Shear is a strain involving change of shape, such that an imaginary cube traced in the unstrained material becomes a rhombic prism. The measure of shear is the tangent of the angle through which the oblique edges have been made to depart from their original perpendicular direction. Volume strain is the ratio of a decrease in volume to the normal volume. Flexure or bending, and torsion or twisting, are combinations of these more elementary strains. A straight rod bent into a plane curve undergoes elongation on the convex side and linear compression on the concave side, while there is an intermediate neutral layer which suffers neither.

For every strain there arises, in an elastic substance, a corresponding stress, which represents the tendency of the substance to recover its normal condition. Stress is expressed in units of force per unit area. Tensile stress, for example, is the ratio of the force of tension to the normal cross-section of the rod subjected to it. Shearing stress is the force tending to push one layer of the material past the adjacent layer, per unit area of the layers. Pressure, expressed in like units, is the stress corresponding to volume compression, etc.

For each type of strain and stress there is a modulus, which is the ratio of the stress to the corresponding strain. In the case of elongation or linear compression, it is commonly called the Young modulus; we also have the bulk modulus and the shear modulus or rigidity.

In engineering design the Young modulus is used for tension and compression and the rigidity modulus for shear, as in torsion springs. (See Hooke law.)

ELECTRALLOY. An alloy of iron frequently used for chassis or panels in electronic equipment.

ELECTRET. A permanently-polarized piece of dielectric material; the analog of a magnet. Barium titanate ceramics, preferably containing a small percentage of lead titanate, can be polarized by cooling from a temperature above the Curie point in an applied electric field. Electrets are also produced by solidification of mixtures of certain organic waxes in a strong electric field.

ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC DOUBLE REFRACTION. In 1875 Kerr discovered that glass and many other isotropic, transparent solids and liquids exhibit double refraction like crystals, when placed in a strong electric field; and in 1905 Cotton and Mouton, after some preliminary results by Kerr and others, demonstrated the corresponding phenomenon with a magnetic field. These are now known respectively as the Kerr electro-optical effect and the Cotton-Mouton effect. In both cases the magnitude of the effect, as measured by the phase difference produced per unit thickness of medium, is, for a given substance, wavelength, and temperature, proportional to the square of the field intensity. The optic axis of the doubly refracting substance corresponds to the direction of the imposed field.

Of the two phenomena the Kerr effect is much more pronounced and is as yet the only one of practical importance. The Kerr cell, in which nitrobenzene, a liquid, is commonly employed because of its large and quick response to the electric field, has in recent years been extensively used as an electro-optical control or shutter for light beams, for example, in the recording of sound pictures. Recently, ferrites have been used to rotate the plane of polarization of microwaves, in the presence of a magnetic field.

ELECTRIC(AL) AXIS. The axis of a crystal which offers minimum resistance to the passage of current.

ELECTRIC(AL) BRIDGE. See bridge, electrical.

ELECTRIC(AL) CONDUCTIVITY, THEORY OF. See conductivity, electrical.

ELECTRIC CONSTANT. (Symbol ϵ_0 or γ_0 .) The electric constant pertinent to any system of units is the scalar dimensional factor ϵ_0 appearing in the Coulomb law of force between two charges in vacuo:

$$F = q_1 q_2 / n \epsilon_0 r^2$$

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Einstein Unit — Elasticity

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consistent with the laws of Newton and of Coulomb, although Einstein believed that such general arguments were not applicable.

EINSTEIN UNIT. A photochemical unit quantity defined under the heading Stark-Einstein equation.

EINSTEIN UNIVERSE. Model of the universe in which the interval between two events is given by

$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2) - \frac{dr^2}{1 - r^2/R^2}$$

where R is the radius of the universe. The model may be regarded as a four-dimensional cylindrical surface embedded in five-dimensional space.

EINSTEIN VISCOSITY EQUATION (FOR SOLS). For a suspension of rigid spheres

$$\eta_{sp} = \frac{\eta}{\eta_0} - 1 = 2.5\phi$$

where η_{sp} is the specific viscosity, η_0 is the viscosity of pure solvent, and ϕ is the volume fraction of the disperse phase, and is equal to the volume of the spheres (or particles), divided by the total volume.

In the derivation the following assumptions are made:

1. The radii of the spheres are large compared with those of the solvent, but small compared with the dimensions of the apparatus.
2. The distance between the spheres is large compared with their radius, i.e., the volume concentration of the particles is small.
3. The effects of gravitation and inertia are negligible.

EINSTEINIUM. See Element #99.

ELASTANCE. The reciprocal of capacitance, measured in darafs.

ELASTIC AFTER-EFFECT OR LAG. The time delay which some substances exhibit in returning to original shape after being stressed within their elastic limits. There is some evidence that the magnitude of this time depends on the homogeneity of structure of the substance. For instance, quartz, which has a homogeneous structure, shows almost no lag. Glass, which is a mixture of aggregates, can have a time delay of the order of hours.

ELASTIC AXIS. See flexure.

ELASTIC COEFFICIENTS, LATTICE THEORY OF. The elastic constants and elastic moduli of crystals may be calculated on the assumption that the only forces are those between near neighbors in the lattice. Such a calculation gives reasonable results for ionic crystals, but is quite unsatisfactory for metals, where the Cauchy relations are not obeyed. The free electron gas in a metal is not easily compressed but scarcely opposes shear.

ELASTIC COLLISION. See collision, elastic.

ELASTIC CONSTANTS (ALSO KNOWN AS COMPLIANCE CONSTANTS). The coefficients of the relations by which the components of the elastic strain are expressed as linear functions of the stress components. In general there are 21 different coefficients, but the number may be reduced by the crystal symmetry of the solid. (See also Voigt notation.)

ELASTIC CURVE. The curve of the neutral surface of a structural member subjected to loads which cause bending is called the elastic curve. The ordinates between this curve and the original position of the neutral surface represent the deflections due to bending.

ELASTIC HYSTERESIS CONSTANT. The ratio of the area (expressed in energy units) of the stress-strain loop, for a unit volume of the material, to the square of the maximal strain.

ELASTIC LIMIT. The maximum unit stress which can be obtained in a structural material without causing a permanent deformation is called the elastic limit.

ELASTIC MODULI (OR STIFFNESS CONSTANTS). The coefficients of the relations by which the components of stress are expressed as linear functions of the components of the elastic strain. The number of these depends on the crystal symmetry of the material. (See also Voigt notation.)

ELASTIC SCATTERING. See scattering, elastic.

ELASTICITY. The property whereby a body, when deformed, automatically recovers its normal configuration as the deforming

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ATTACHMENT B

Serial No.: 09/382,834

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Webster's Third New International Dictionary OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UNABRIDGED

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conformity with neighboring structures) (the warlike ~ the news) 5 [L *complexion-, complexio*] archaic : COMBINATION, AGGREGATE *Syn see DISPOSITION*
2 **complexion** \\" \vɪ-ED/-ING/-S [ME *complexiounen* to compose, fr. *complexioun*, n.] : to give a color or particular slant to : TINGE (the early sun ~ing the mountains) (propaganda ~ed his views)
com-plex-i-nal \-shənəl, -shnəl\ adj [ME, fr. ML *complexionalis*, fr. *complexio* + L *-alis* -al] : of or relating to physical constitution or mental temperament (his ~ hue) (~ political views) — com-plex-ion-al-ly \-lē, -lē, -li\ adv
com-plex-i-ty \kəm'pleksətē, kəm'-, -tē, -tē, -i\ n -ES 1 : the quality or state of being complex : COMPOSITENESS, INTRICACY (the ~ of modern society) (the ~ of an adding machine's mechanism) 2 : something complex : an intricacy or complication (the political *complexities* of his office)
com-plex-ly \(')kəm'plekslē, kəm'-, -li\ adv : in a complex manner
complex mode n : a mode that according to the philosophy of the 17th century English philosopher John Locke results from the combination of simple ideas of several kinds (as beauty, gratitude) — contrasted with *simple mode*; compare 'MODE 6
com-plex-ness \-snəs\ n -ES : COMPLEXITY
complex number or complex quantity n : a number or expression of the form $a+bi$, where a and b are real numbers and $i=\sqrt{-1}$
complex plane n : a plane whose points are identified by means of complex numbers
complex unit n : a complex number $a+ib$ whose absolute value $\sqrt{a^2+b^2}$ is 1
com-plex-us \kəm'pleksəs, kəm'-\ n, pl complexus [L, surrounding, embrace — more at COMPLEX] : an interwoven complicated aggregate of parts : COMPLEX (the entire cultural ~ —James Collins) (a baffling ~ of her own imaginings —John Farrelly)
complex variable n : a number or expression of the form $x+iy$ where $i=\sqrt{-1}$ and x and y are in general variables
com-pli-a-ble \kəm'pli-əbəl\ adj [comply + -able] 1 archaic : disposed or apt to agree or yield : COMPLIANT 2 obs : that may be reconciled — com-pli-a-ble \-blē\ adv
com-pli-ance \kəm'pli-əns\ n -S [comply + -ance] 1 obs a : CIVILITY b : friendly or happy agreement : HARMONY, CONCORD (~ between man and wife) 2 a : the act or action of yielding to pressure, demand, or coercion : CONFORMANCE (the Counter Reformation was not a ~ with Reform but a defiance of it —H.R.Trevor-Roper) b : inclination or readiness to yield to the demands of others often in a servile or spineless fashion (worthy men may be rejected because of their very virtues and unworthy men selected because of their ~ —P.H.Douglas) 3 : the quality or state of yielding to bending under stresses within the elastic limit; also : the amount of displacement per unit of applied force. 4 a : conformity in fulfilling formal or official requirements (a letter written in ~ with U.S. Army style) (the . . . provision was designed to tighten ~ with acreage allotments —*Wall Street Jour.*) b : cooperation promoted by official or legal authority or conforming to official or legal norms (cheerful, spontaneous cooperation and ~ to orders are results of proper discipline under a respected leader —A.A.Ageton) (an official oath of ~ with the statute —Florence Mizrahi) (insure the ~ of all . . . nations —U.N. Disarmament Commission Resolution)
com-pli-an-cy \-nsē, -sē, -sē\ n -ES [comply + -ancy] : COMPLIANCE

what is true, be courageous
-ment — more at COMPLET-
speech, gesture, or ceremony
admiration (each candidate ~s) (a party given in ~ to the name of Fort Knox, i.e. Hay); specif : a remark if his best girl all sorts of ~s)
consciousness (he came ~ he believes us . . . to pay the
of their language —K n : best wishes : REGARDS (a sample is enclosed with the
compliment \-,mēnt, -n\ [F *complimenter*, fr. *complir* ceremoniously or flattery (~ing his friend on the ste —Benjamin Farrington) (shower given in her honor) 2 : to present (a person) affection, or admiration (3 : CONGRATULATE (~ed him to pay compliments (refuse to accept
com-pli-men-tal \kəm'pli-məntəl\ : his pleasing ~ remarks)
ments — com-pli-men-tal
com-pli-men-tar-i-ly \kəm'pli-mən-tərē\ adv : i
com-pli-men-ta-ri-ness \-nēs\ : the quality or state of
com-pli-men-ta-ry \kəm'pli-mən-tərē\ : pressing regard or praise (i.e. *rent Blog.*) : of the natural references to his colleagues using compliments (a person given free esp. as a courtesy to all who donate over
complimentary close or cordial words that conventional signature of a letter and expression of gratitude (as *very truly yours*, com-pline \kəm'plīn, -plīn cap [ME *compline*, *complir* (influenced by *complir* to affect fill up) of LL *completa*, fr. more at COMPLETE] Christian canonical hours : the last after nightfall or just before com-plot \kəm'plāt\ n -throng, plot] archaic : PLO
com-plot \kəm'plāt, kəm'-\ : complotting; plots [archaic : to plot together complot abbr complainant com-plu-ten-sian \kəm'plūtən-sēn\ : of or published in Alcalá de Henares) + E -ian] : of or pertaining to the Old Testament in on the Pentateuch, the Septuagint, New Testament (the *Complutensian Bible*) com-plu-vi-um \kəm'plūvē-əm\ [L, fr. *compluere* to fill through which the rain fell com-ply \kəm'plī\ vb -E complir to complete, accomplish, be courteous, fr. L *complere*, to

